

The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do

certify that we have purchased Boots (of their

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Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for

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Name. Residence. Time Worn.

Henry Wright, Porter, 14 1/2 months.

John Smith, Fulton, 10 1/2 months.

J. F. Anderson, Rock, 10 1/2 months.

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we are enabled to execute any order for work with a

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STANDARD MACHINES,

(Well known to be the best for

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are especially adapted to all

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In Corsets, Trimmings, Boots and Shoe Making, Har-

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The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Thursday Evening, Feb. 6, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Expulsion of Bright.

The senate has done a just though tardy act. Bright, the traitor, has been expelled. Those, however, who voted for his retention are entitled to none of the credit which attaches to the vote of expulsion.

The Retreat from Romney.

Public attention has been drawn to the recent retreat of Gen. Lander from Romney, Va., and some were at first disposed to censure him, but it appears now he had express orders from Gen. McClellan to retire. The confederates claim that it was done so precipitately as to cause the loss of all our camp equipment at Romney.

Mr. Gurley, a member of congress from Ohio, recently alluded to this matter in a speech, in no complimentary terms to Gen. McClellan. He said:

He had it from authority, and it could not be questioned, that some three weeks ago from ten to fifteen thousand confederates, in the neighborhood of Romney, were virtually in the power of a division of our army, numbering about 40,000 strong. Gen. Lander sent a message to Gen. Kelly, saying in substance, "join me," and Gen. Kelly, without the knowledge of such a messenger, sent one of his own bearing a similar message. In the meanwhile, one of these generals telegraphed to Gen. Banks to advance on one side while he advanced on the other; but unfortunately they telegraphed at the same time to headquarters in reference to what was going on, when an answer came in the form of an order, "NOT TO ADVANCE," accompanied with a reprimand for even any suggestion of the kind. That a battle would have broken in upon some great plan was quite probable. It might have finished the "great anacron," as the newspapers had expressed it.

To this Mr. Cox, of Ohio, replies on behalf of Gen. McClellan:

As to the complaint that Gen. McClellan had stopped Generals Lander and Kelly from capturing Jackson at Romney, he showed that it would have been but a Ball Bluff risk—the crossing of the river with no means of recrossing in case of disaster, and that too when Gen. Banks would have had twice the distance to march which Jackson would have had to retreat. Gen. Banks approved of Gen. McClellan's action in this matter.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

Mr. Cox, Ohio, seems to consider Gen. McClellan attacked by Mr. Gurley's speech, and therefore he entered on his defense. It is doubtful if the General will thank him, for the defense will be likely to excite suspicion that something is wrong, if the speech did not. Mr. Cox said that as to the complaint that Gen. McClellan had stopped Generals Lander and Kelly from capturing Jackson at Romney, it would have been a Ball Bluff risk, crossing the Potomac river without means of recrossing in case of disaster.

The intelligence or truthfulness of this is shown by the fact that Gen. Lander was south of the river at Romney when he was ordered by McClellan to retreat, and that this Ball Bluff risk of crossing the river without means, in the face of a pursuing enemy, was what the order exposed him to. Gen. Lander is on the south side of the river still. Besides, it is possible that after our long preparation, great divisions of the army on the upper Potomac, waiting for a forward movement, have no means of crossing the river?

But there is another fact which proves that Mr. Cox knew nothing of what was talking. On the 10th of January Gen. McClellan telegraphed to Gov. Dennison for all the available Ohio regiments to be sent immediately into Virginia to reinforce Gen. Lander at Romney. These, according to Mr. Cox, would have been exposed to a "Ball Bluff risk," without the means of crossing the river in case of disaster. The next day Gen. McClellan countermanded this order, because Romney had been evacuated. Our special dispatches from Cumberland, in this paper, throw further light on this matter, that is, they make it still more complicated, for it is hard to understand why the retreat from Romney and all Northern Virginia should be insisted on by Gen. McClellan, contrary to the opinions of the generals on the ground, it will be still harder to explain why, when the retreat was positively ordered, and Gen. Lander was reprimanded because he remonstrated, Gen. McClellan should at the same time be calling for troops from Ohio, to reinforce Romney.

One thing, however, Mr. Cox makes clear, that is, Ball's Bluff was a disaster caused by crossing the Potomac without the means of recrossing in case of disaster. The public have been informed by Gen. Stone that the means were sufficient, and by Gen. McClellan that the dispositions of Gen. Stone were excellent. Now it seems that the dispositions were so bad that there must be no risks taken south of the Potomac.

Gen. Halleck has ordered the officers and employees of railroads and banks of Missouri, and students of the university of that state, to take the oath of allegiance. He also orders that no contracts be hereafter made with disloyal persons.

"CRITICISM VS. FAULT-FINDING."—The only difference we can discover between our correspondent and the press with which he finds fault, is that he wishes the people in a mass meeting should give expression to what a large portion of the press is uttering. He seems, himself, as much dissatisfied with the manner in which the war is prosecuted to protect slavery as anybody else; and, apparently unconsciously, falls under the same condemnation he visits upon others.

Quarrel with dead men and you won't get hurt.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.
From the Thirtieth Regiment.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN, Feb. 6, 1862.
EDITORS GAZETTE.—Since my last the following incidents have occurred, whether they are worthy of special note or not I shall not say, but shall jot them down, although in my opinion those that have not yet occurred are the most interesting, or would be if they would only permit them to do so. But I am afraid they won't let them.

First then, a private in Co. G, 13th W. V., went on a little bit of a spree, very naturally got into a quarrel, and as a matter of course, being a soldier, drew his revolver and blazed away; but owing to the unsteadiness of his nerves, caused very possibly by that which had made him quarrelsome, he missed the man at whom he shot, but as there was a crowd it was bound to hit somebody, which it accordingly did. But very fortunately for both the shooter and the shootee, the man had a large silver watch in his pocket which received the contents of the pistol, and no other harm was done.

The same night, a member of Co. G, also, I believe, was shot and badly wounded in the hand; this was accidental, resulting from careless handling of a revolver. These accidents and mishaps caused the Colonel to issue an order disarming the privates of the regiment of all pistols and bowie knives during their stay in quarters.

A great row was kicked up in the street yesterday in consequence of a fight between a white and a black man. The black man, it appears, struck the white, and thereupon the cry was raised to hang him, but better counsels prevailed, and they didn't do it.

Yesterday I galloped over to the Fort, or rather I rode a horse and he galloped, to pay my respects to Gen. Hunter. I found several gentlemen, Col. Deitzler of the 1st Kansas among the number, in waiting to see him also. But he was not visible, and were tired, with the assurance, however, that he would receive us the next day. So we came back as we went, on a gallop. This I know must be very interesting to your readers, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to add so materially to their happiness; still I should not have recorded it but for the purpose of showing to the world and the rest of mankind, that others besides Deacon Bross are sometimes left out in the cold, and that other generals besides Fremont are expelled occasionally to sea barricades. There is some difference, I opine, between the amount of business crowded upon General Fremont, with Missouri, Kansas, a part of Kentucky and Cairo, in his department, and that of Gen. Hunter with only Kansas in his; and yet neither myself nor the other gentlemen feel the least inclination to attribute to Gen. Hunter any want of respect in not granting us an audience.

And right here, before I forget it, permit me to add my humble mite towards doing justice to the 1st and 2d Kansas regiments, led respectively by Col. Deitzler and Col. Mitchell. No two regiments, it is not too much to say, have done the service in this war that can be claimed, in all justice, for these two. Called into service as three months men, they did hard and faithful duty on the frontier, from Kansas City to Fort Scott, driving back the rebels and keeping Kansas from invasion; their term of service having expired, they were about being mustered out, when news came that the brave and noble Lyon was in danger and stood in need of their assistance. This aroused all their heroism. His was a noble, heroic and kindred spirit, and without hesitation or delay they flew to his aid. Their term of enlistment had expired, they had not been paid, they were poorly clothed, had little or no baggage or provision train, and over 200 miles to march, through an enemy's country. Yet they did not hesitate or hold back. When it was put to vote they all said go, and they went. You know the result. They did some of the best, if not the best, fighting on that hard fought battle field. They went in with less than 1400 men and came out with less than 800 unhurt. One or two companies of 80 men marched but 19 from the field. It was at the head of the 2d Kansas, Col. Mitchell being seriously wounded, that the lamented Lyon fell. The true they are pretty freely imbed with what that infamous secession sheet, the Chicago Times and others of that ilk, denominated "the ruffianly spirit of abolitionism," yet no troops are animated by a higher, purer, truer, more self-sacrificing spirit of patriotism than they. I admit that they have no reverence for the institution of slavery, they will not debate themselves to the level of bloodbaths, and they therefore utterly refuse to catch and return negro slaves to secession masters. They believe, as you know, that slavery is the sole and only cause of this rebellion, and so knowing they believe the same laws that justifies the shooting of the master also justifies them in striking the shackles from the slave. This they have done and mean to keep doing. This is the head and front of their offending. For this they are maligned and traduced by secession sympathizers everywhere. They are deridedly attached to their country and its free institutions, and have a corresponding hatred of treason and traitors who are trying to destroy them, and are willing and anxious to strike at the heart of both. "Death to traitors, and let slavery take care of itself," is their motto, and for this the Chicago Times, Milwaukee News and the whole pack of greater and lesser whelps of slavery and secession sympathizers are after them in full cry. But let the wolf howl. The unalterable fact has gone forth. "Secession and slavery must be destroyed," to which let all the people say amen.

Price is now to be taken, says. Gens. Curtis and Sigel are after him, and will attack him next Thursday. This I got from a "reliable gentleman," who saw Gen. Halleck's telegraphic dispatch to Gen. Hunter, to that effect. Just remember this!

This afternoon I broke through the barriade at the fort.

The gentleman of the General's military family in the ante-room, assured me, when asked if he was engaged, that he was, and seemed by his manner to say, you won't see him so you might as well retire; but I had

went all the way up there to see General Hunter, and did not feel disposed to be balked; so quietly helping myself to a chair, as if I would say a spell, I remarked that I was fully persuaded if General Hunter knew of my presence he would find time to see me. Whereupon he condescended to take my card up to the General's room, and I was admitted to his presence. The General is the same quiet, unassuming, affable gentleman that he was when only a paymaster in the army, being an exception, in this respect, to West Point graduates generally. Even the young gents in waiting put on much greater airs than he does. The General has full faith that this war will result in favor of the Union. He sees the hand of Providence in our affairs, and believes that our disasters are but blessings in disguise. This may be very easily seen and acquiesced in by one who has been suddenly raised by it from a paymaster to a major general, with a fine fat salary; but to the people who have to toil and sweat, to bear the burthen, and impoverish themselves for life to pay the expense; the exact place where the blessing comes in is not so easily seen. I for one am solicitous of just as few such blessings in future as it is consistent with the divine will to bestow. The interview was doubtless very satisfactory, to the General, and I acknowledge myself very much cheered by his hopefulness, for I have been very desponding of late, in view of the final result. So much so indeed as I cheered, that I accepted a very polite invitation from Brother Allen to sup with the sultans on broiled quail and good Rock county butter, with other things to match of course. They are in quarters, that is they do their own cooking. Brother Addy is chief cook and bottle-washer for the establishment, and a greater compliment than I paid to his culinary skill to-night was never paid to any knight of the gridiron before, in my opinion. One line about butter and this long epistle shall be brought to a close. When you leave Chicago, coming in this direction, you see no more butter. They have a vile compound of many colored greases put in the place usually occupied by that delectable article, but it is the veriest desecration of the name to call it butter. I counted seventeen distinct hues, and several dark spots, in a plate of it that set before me to-day at dinner.

Military matters in statu quo. The health of the regiment is tolerable good, about 80 on the sick list, but none either doubtful or dangerous. Colds and a sort of influenza are the prevailing complaints.

Yours, &c., VOX.

For the Gazette and Free Press.
Fault Finding versus Criticism.

Messrs. Editors:—Is it not true that a continual fault-finding carries with it an unmistakable weight of evidence against the fault-finder, while wholesome and mainly criticism evinces a nobleness on the part of the critic, which wins for him the respect due to one who has the good of others at heart? You can scarcely take up a paper the pages of which are not filled, to a greater or less extent, with fault-finding. The habit has been one of long standing, having originated (I mean newspaper fault-finding) in the party feuds of political strife. It has not been the object, with only honorable exceptions, for parties to build themselves up on the advocacy of real merit, or immaculate principle, so much as by a system of fault-finding and scandalous abuse of the opposing party. The habit has grown to be not only a great nuisance, but a real evil. Editors and correspondents of public journals the wide country over, have not forgotten this contemptible habit, even now, that their alleged beloved country is being torn asunder by internal strife and homicide war. Nobody is doing what they ought to do, and what is being done is all done wrong. The president is inefficient; his secretaries are all at fault, the commander-in-chief of our armies is too conservative, the generals are either "abolitionists," exceed their orders, (and achieve some brilliant victory,) or are consummate blockheads, unfit for the position they occupy—hundreds of thousands of dollars are swindled out of the government by her legally appointed agents, and an unnecessary debt of untold millions is being saddled on posterity, while many thousands of lives of our patriotic young men, who have enlisted for active service to put down this unholy rebellion, are being needlessly sacrificed by exposure, disease and death, while waiting in vain to be led on to victory. Meanwhile Johnny Bull, erecting his bristles, and mongrel-like, with a half-wild doggedness, comes bounding over the sea with threats to "clean out" Brother Jonathan and establish the cotton confederacy on an independent basis. Now, Mr. Editor, what is to be done? Is it not universally conceded that Abraham Lincoln is the "people's president"? And what have the people in any formal manner demanded at his hands? Has there been any concert of action by the people of the loyal states? It is true the querulous din of fault-finding has rung throughout every nook and corner of our land; but still the north has not spoken. I may say she has not long been prepared to speak. Some of her people have been pondering to know whether they like liberty better than slavery; or whether slavery cannot yet be coaxed or cuffed into the traces, and made to work in harmony with freedom.

But I think a vast majority of the people are now convinced that it can't be done. The thing worth work. Liberty and slavery are two opposing elements which can only live together in perpetual conflict, and the one destined, ultimately, to be exterminated by the other. Now is the time for the people to speak. While many of them have been waiting long and anxiously, for the President and heads of government to move in some decisive manner, the President and government have been waiting for the people to speak with a voice of earnest, unmistakable unity, and command the ship of state to move forward for the overthrow and extinction of this damnable rebellion. Let the people stop their fault-finding—let them criticize the acts of government and of the war departments, but only after extracting the beam from their own eye, and then in

such a manner as will show, as far as possible, the united expression of the people. To this end let there be mass meetings held in every well settled country in this state, and in every other loyal state. Let the people consult together, and advise their representatives in congress, what is demanded at their hands. If the rebel states have forfeited their right to a further recognition, as states in the Union, and by virtue of such forfeiture, ought to be reduced to the condition of territories, let the people demand that it be done at once. Let them demand that the head of the slimy serpent, which has struck his fangs, so deep, into the vitals of this nation, be cut off. Let the people of the loyal states, severally, demand, through their governors, what use the President shall make of their men and money. The truth is, the people have not spoken in regard to these things. It is true they have given their men and money, but when they have seen this money squandered to no purpose, and their soldiers demoralized by a long course of inactivity, held prisoners to mere camp life, unnecessarily exposed to disease and death, while their pockets have been rifled by a cut-throat system of sutlers—to all or any of these things the people have not spoken. How long will the people remain inactive, not even doing so much as to give a united and public expression to their wishes? I say, Mr. Editor, the people are to blame. Fault-finding radiates from every possible quarter of the loyal states, reflected and reflecting in every possible direction, as regards the true condition of our national affairs at the present time. Who will set the ball in motion, and call out the people, en masse, and see that it is kept moving, and in the right direction?

UNUS POPULARIS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.

Last night's dispatches give no news from Burnside's fleet. A Cairo special dispatch says the force under Grant arrived 6 miles below Fort Henry. The force of the enemy at Fort Henry is estimated at 15,000. Our force is 22,000.

Bright was expelled from the Senate to-day.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Among the brigadier generals not confirmed yesterday were Sickles and Gorman, and the prospects of the two latter are gloomy.

Major Andrews, in charge at Pongoteague on the eastern shore, had captured twenty-nine sloops besides several schooners.

The troops at Pongoteague were yesterday started by a party of ladies driving past their camp in a carriage under the rebel flag. They were subsequently forced to apologize.

The census of contrabands at Fortress Monroe shows five thousand there, two-thirds of whom are able bodied men.

Fortress Monroe is to be strengthened by heavy Columbiads and Dahlgrens, and prepared for all emergencies.

Senator Sumner has ready a report from the foreign committee, recommending the recognition of Hayti.

Gen. Stone has not been removed as alleged, nor is he under arrest, but Secretary Stanton is in conference concerning his case with the committee on the conduct of the war, who examined him yesterday, and whom he assured he had given more proofs of loyalty than many of the other commanders.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint diplomatic representatives to Hayti and Liberia, introduced by Mr. Sumner, from the committee on foreign relations, on which such representatives be accredited as commissioners and consul generals, and receive the compensation of commissioners provided for by the act of August 18th, 1856, provided that the compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed four thousand dollars. The committee agreed on establishing relations, the commissioners to rank with ministers resident, between ambassadors and charge d'affaires.

A strong speech was delivered by Senator Browning of Illinois against Bright. Mr. Willey, who held the scales evenly so long as to render the vote doubtful, finally sided with the majority for expulsion.

Mr. Bright left the floor. A vote will be taken to-morrow. Only thirteen, counting Carlisle, can be mustered for Bright, and thirty-three against him—probably thirty-four to ten or twelve.

The list of brigadiers was incorrectly telegraphed by the associated press. Neither Smith was confirmed: Among those confirmed were Dumont, Milroy and Wallace of Indiana, Nelson and Crittenden of Kentucky, Thomas, Viele, Alex. MeCook, John F. Reynolds, Dana of Minnesota, Mitchell of Ohio, and Doubleday.

The generals commanding brigades of the army of the Potomac are: Hancock, Sedgwick, Meade, Dhray, Jameson, Howard, Wright, Newton, Hancock, Foster, Angur, Schofield, Parke, Slocum, Wadsworth, Peck, Martindale, Casey; but of Potomac generals of divisions only Keyes, Negley and Denver were confirmed.

To-day Andrew J. Butler, of California, brother of Gen. Butler, was rejected as commissary of subsistence.

A lively debate took place to-day on Major General Morgan. No vote was taken. The house military committee authorized the chairman to report Senator Wilson's bill touching the pay and emoluments of the army, with amendments requiring some examination of volunteers before being mustered as regulars; and authorizing the President, on application of governors, to assign regular officers to field officer's vacancies in volunteer regiments; also requiring all furnishers of army supplies to mark the contractor's name on each package, and authorizing the president to purchase cemetery grounds for soldiers who fall in the service of the country.

A rebel major was arrested in lower Maryland by detectives who represented them as members of a secret organization in Baltimore, and worked into his confidence.

Gen. Lane was there about the 1st inst., and announced that he had not accepted his commission as Brigadier General, and that he visited the state only as a member of the senate military committee. He declined to assume any military character, but maintained the most friendly relations with Gen. Hunter, between whom and himself there is no difference of opinion in relation to slavery and the war.

The report that Gen. Scott is going to Key West is erroneous. He did intend to go for the benefit of his health, and the government offered him a passage on board the Richmond, but the preparation of the vessel was delayed till the season was too far advanced, and he resolved not to make the voyage. Gordon the slave was notified yesterday that a respite was granted by which his execution is postponed to to-morrow till the 21st inst.

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Herald's correspondence.—The only event yesterday was the assumption of his command by Gen. T. F. Meagher, who, accompanied by Gen. Shields, took command of the Irish brigade, amidst great enthusiasm. Gen. Shields addressed the troops in the most effective terms.

Capt. Griffin's battery did some splendid shooting to-day at Morris Hill. They fired a dozen rounds with shrapnel shot from two 12-pounder Parrott guns at a tree 1,600 yards distant. All the shells but one exploded, and every shot struck within a few feet of the trees.

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Mr. Arnold was authorized to-day to report fully the views of the lake and river defence committee upon the fortifications of the frontier, and the arming and equipping of vessels for the lakes. Their recommendations will be thorough. It is said Gov. Morgan's nomination as a major general will be rejected by the senate. If it is confirmed it is apprehended every governor every federal state will claim the same rank, and emolument besides.

The New York Times' Paris correspondent states that a secret document from Jeff Davis has been furnished the governments of France and England, which gives full details of the military and commercial resources of the confederacy, and which points out in detail the advantage which France would derive by aiding in the establishment of the new government. In its details of military resources France is expected to see that the confederacy is able to resist the north forever, which entitles them to recognition, while in its commercial details is seen the enticing phantom of free trade and commercial riches.

Times Washington correspondent reports that Vallandigham, Pendleton and Corning, with Morrill, Herndon, both Conkings and a few others, held a caucus this afternoon, and agreed to comprise all their proposed amendments of the demand treasury notes special, in one bill, with a view to making a strong combination against the bill of the committee of ways and means, which the administration has endorsed as inadvisable to maintaining the government and carrying on the war.

The bill can be close but the chances are decidedly in favor of the legal tender clause.

Hon. John A. Parker U. S. consul at Honolulu has arrived here with important information for the government. He says agents have been sent to England to hypotheate the entire group of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.

Arrived, barque Australia, with dates from Sandwich Islands to the 14th ult. News unimportant. Steamer Golden Age from Panama brings \$80,000 treasure from Manzanillas, Mexico. The steamer St. Louis arrived at Manzanillas from San Francisco, January 28th, and took \$140,000 treasure via Panama. The steamer Panama arrived here yesterday from Manzanillas and brought \$75,000 treasure. A courier arrived at Acapulco previous to the 24th ult. with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle at Nacine bridge near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours.

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Flour market less active and scarcely so buoyant, sales 10,000 barrels, 5,700, 75 super extra, 6,000, 95 extra state, 5,700, 75 super western, 3,950, 10 common to medium extra western, 5,050, 60, shipping brands extra B. H. Canadian flour, quiet, sales 500 barrels, 5,700, 75 super; 5,950, 65 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 3,250, 25. Receipts of wheat 5,395 bushels, market quiet and nominally unchanged, supply offering is light and the demand limited. Rye steady, sales 6,000 bushels, prime, 85c.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

DR. M. B. JOHNSON
has removed to
Jackson and Smith's New Building,
over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait
his friends and customers in any department of
dentistry.

REMOVAL!

DR. F. F. PENDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS
DENTAL ROOMS
to the new block of Jenkins & Lewis, first door over
the shoe store of Cyrus Minor, where he will attend to
all the calls in his profession.

ECHELIN & FOOTE,
Merchant Tailors
READY-MADE CLOTHING
CLOTHS, COATINGS, VESTINGS,
GENTS' Furnishing Goods,
West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank,
Janesville, Wis.
Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved
style.

A Slight Cold,
Cough, Hoarseness
or Sore Throat,
which might be checked
with a simple remedy,
if neglected, often terminates seriously.
Few are aware of the importance of
stopping a Cough or Slight
Cold in its first stage; that which
in the beginning would yield to a
mild remedy, if not attended to, soon
attacks the lungs.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
were first introduced eleven years ago.
It has been proved that they are the
best article before the public for
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Catarrh, the Hoarse
Cough in Consumption, and
numerous affections of the Throat,
giving immediate relief.
Public Speakers & Singers
will find them effectual for clearing
and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers
in Medicine, at 25 CENTS per box.
Sold in Janesville by TALLMAN & COLLINS, & R.
CURTIS, and all dealers in medicine.

Extract Tonquin Musk.
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If you want a remedy
for your cough, cold, or
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sore throat, call on
TALLMAN & COLLINS.

If you want a remedy
for your consumption,
or any other lung disease,
call on TALLMAN & COLLINS.

If you want a remedy
for your cough, cold, or
sore throat, call on
TALLMAN & COLLINS.

If you want a remedy
for your asthma, or
hoarseness, call on
TALLMAN & COLLINS.

If you want a remedy
for your catarrh, or
sore throat, call on
TALLMAN & COLLINS.


If you want a remedy
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or any other lung disease,
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